

GRAND RAPIDS HERALD

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It will be generally cloudy today with local showers and variable winds; stationary temperature.

UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

The Miner law may logically and properly enough be attacked on constitutional grounds. While article 11, section 1, par. 2, leaves it to the option of the state to say how the presidential electors may be appointed, it does not even by inference restrict or abridge the full value of the vote of any voter by authorizing any method or law which may reduce the value of any man's vote. The fourteenth amendment, par. 1 says: "No state shall make, or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States," thus emphasizing the divine right of citizenship, and inferentially, but none the less specifically declaring that the privileges of the voter to cast his vote and have it equal in power the vote of any other voter shall in no way be interfered with or abridged. That this amendment was framed to cure another evil, does not make it any the less applicable. The fifteenth amendment, par. 1 says: "The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state, etc." Surely then, if the right to vote may not be denied or abridged, the logical conclusion would be that the value of the vote may not, by any act of the United States, or any state be lessened. The bare right to cast one's vote is not a privilege or right of intrinsic value, but the right to have that vote count as one, and to equal any other vote, is of inestimable value. The Miner law denies to the majority the value of the majority vote and establishes minority rule. It robs of its significance the axiom that this is "a government of the people, by the people, for the people." It depreciates the value of the vote of the individual, abridges his rights, and is in conflict with the constitution. It is injurious in its tendencies, and it negates the position of the state in the union.

LUMBER.

The bill to place lumber on the free list, introduced by Mr. Ryan, of Nebraska, has met with a vigorous protest from lumbermen's associations throughout the country. They not only protest, but ask that the duty on lumber be increased to \$1 per thousand. In support of their protest and demand they show that not less than \$750,000,000 is invested, that the annual production approximates \$500,000,000, and that more than 3,000,000 people depend upon this industry for a livelihood. These significant facts are reinforced and accentuated by showing that a free market would open our doors from sea to sea to the vast forests of Canada, would develop the forest industry of the British possessions at the expense of our own and would cripple the partially developed lumber interests of the Pacific slope and the southern states. Not only would free lumber retard these industries but it also a blow at the American laborer, and gives the preference to cheap foreign labor. Canadian forests are situated so near the great waterways that the product can be floated to many of our principal points of distribution, while our forests have gradually receded until freightage by cars is almost the only method of transportation. This increased freightage at once discriminates against American lumber and gives the preference to the Canadian. So long as the principle of America for the Americans holds good, any measure which in its tendency depreciates the American laborer or American institutions should be condemned at our hands. Free lumber would be such a measure.

HAS NO SIGNIFICANCE.

Secretary of the Treasury Foster, who is now visiting European cities, was seen in London, and in an interview denied that his visit to England was for the purpose of conferring with Mr. Goschen on the question of calling an international conference to fix a silver standard, or had other significance than an effort to regain his health. England's well known position on the question of silver as a standard of value ought to have precluded the idea of supposing that she could at this time be drawn into the consideration of this question. Her interests are such, owing to her vast foreign commerce, that if the silver standard was adopted, other European nations would swamp her in a shower of silver from which she could not extricate herself except by great sacrifices. One fact in the connection ought to convince the most incredulous. European nations now hold about \$3,400,000,000 dollars of silver. Of this sum a little more than 1,000,000,000 dollars is of full legal tender value. Every dollar of this immense sum is now subject to the fluctuations of the market, and if any one nation should fix a standard of value nearly as high as silver men ask, this vast body would slowly, but sure the less surely drift into the vanities of that country and out of circulation.

The bank robbery at Coldwater Wednesday night was a very bold piece of work. Bank robberies, of late have not been of frequent occurrence, hence

this one is all the more startling to the fancied security of bank offices, and officials. The very near perfection which has been reached in the manufacture of burglar proof safes and vaults has had a tendency towards a relaxation of vigilance on the part of those who have gold and valuables to protect. Renewed vigilance, however, will very soon be aroused by such depredations as the one committed in Coldwater, and the burglar who would get back gold will hereafter meet greater difficulties in every institution that has heretofore been at all lax in its safe and vault protection.

The Rhode Island democrats who met at Providence yesterday for the purpose of selecting delegates to the Chicago convention, have incorporated the following silver plank in their platform: "Every dollar of American money, whether of gold, silver or paper, ought to be of equal value the world over." Does this sound like anything you ever heard before, or is it entirely new and original? Rhode Island democracy stepped lightly as a cat's tread on this question; perhaps they feared that little breach in the wildly confusing harmony of the party might be widened.

GRAVEST apprehensions are felt by those in attendance upon Congressman William M. Springer, who has for several days been suffering an acute attack of erysipelas. His physician, Dr. Nardi, gives the family but little hope and has told them to prepare for the worst. It is to be hoped the fears of his physician may be speedily allayed and that Mr. Springer, who has attracted to himself the attention of the nation by his many eminent qualities, and later by his attacks on our tariff law, may recover his wonted health.

THE Chicago Herald prints plan and perspective views of the wigwag to be built for the democratic convention. The perspective shows a long, rather flat appearing, highly ornamented structure. Probably this is prophetic of the convention, which promises to be long, will flatten some aspiring candidates, and the highly ornamented appearance may describe the extraordinary "trimmings" some of the delegates are accustomed to load up with.

THE Hon. Charles E. Gorman, in a speech delivered before the Providence delegation, eulogized the administration of Cleveland and declared that his name would be burnt into the hearts of the people like those of Jefferson, Jackson and Lincoln. Quite right, Charles. The administration was burned deeply into the hearts of every old soldier in the country, but with a very different iron from the one used by the illustrious gentlemen named.

AND now it is ex-President Cleveland who is to withdraw from the race, between announcing new candidates, withdrawing possible ones and trying to heal a gap which widens with every move, the democratic party is having a most interesting and highly entertaining family quarrel.

Tax absorbing interest, with which accounts of that "brootal bloody" affair in New Orleans last night are read, is not indicative of an absorbing interest in literary or other highly moral pursuits.

AMUSEMENTS.

The sale of seats for the Sara Bernhardt performance, March 9, at Powers' opera house, opened yesterday morning. As early as 6 o'clock people began to gather in front of the theater and gradually formed a long line. The front doors were left open the night before and early in the morning ticket buyers began to take possession of the lobby, remaining there until the window opened in the morning. The rush was not over until 10:30. Although the sale was large, many choice seats yet remain. Miss Bernhardt will present "La Tosca," as the stage is by far too small to accommodate "Ciepatra." The "Pay Train" will finish the week at Redmond's Grand. Though the name indicates a drama rife with thrilling intensity, in fact the production is of the melodramatic order, replete with brisk action and comedy. Miss Bindley's efforts are enthusiastically received by the large audiences which pack the house nightly. She is a combination of much talent and entitled to rank among the best of the day. Her singing and dancing is a bright feature of her work. The cast is well balanced and constitutes an able support.

At Powers' tonight and to-morrow night, Charles Frohman's company will present William Gillette's latest success, "All the Comforts of Home." The chief merit of the play is, that while it is immensely funny, it is devoid of coarseness. The management say that the play will be put on here with all the original company.

JOHN FISKE'S LECTURE.

He Pays an Eloquent Tribute to Thomas Jefferson.

It was a very intelligent and appreciative audience that assembled in the Park Congregational church to hear the second of John Fiske's masterly lectures on American history, the subject being, "Thos. Jefferson." A burst of applause greeted Mr. Fiske as he ascended the platform. He began by saying that Thos. Jefferson was a less brilliant man than Hamilton, but at the same time a man who touched life at a greater number of points. Referring to the statement that Jefferson had been called to all intents and purposes a Frenchman, the lecturer gave a synopsis of the conditions of the different classes in France that finally led to the great revolution, and then pointed out the resemblances and differences between the French and their English brethren. He then traced the influence of these classes down to the New England and Virginia settlers, from which stock Thomas Jefferson sprang. A few sentences were given to Jefferson's father, who was described as a man of colonial strength, and who was the owner of thirty slaves. Jefferson's mother was of the patrician family of Randolph. From her he inherited his love for music, while from his father he received his love for mathematics. Thomas was a skillful rider, a dead shot, and a fair player on the violin. He entered college at the age

of 17, and after leaving it, he studied law. His political career began very soon after, and the doctrine which he espoused was the doctrine of the convention to which he was elected attracted a great deal of attention to him. This doctrine set forth the relation between the colonies and Great Britain, and Jefferson's terse way of stating the case had decided a smack of revolution. At the age of 32 he was elected to the great revolutionary body. His great genius consisted in drawing together papers, never in oratory, his voice being weak and husky. He was utterly wanting in combativeness, and could not breathe freely in an atmosphere of strife. In June, 1776, he drew up the Declaration of Independence, and the text as it reads today is almost exactly as he first wrote it. Here Mr. Fiske spoke of the accusation made by people that the opening sentences of the Declaration show Jefferson to be intensely Gallic. He acknowledged that the sentences were philosophical, but thought the sturdy English yeoman was seen in all that followed.

The various reforms undertaken while Jefferson was in the Virginia legislature were taken up in order. Jefferson's intense feeling upon the subject of slavery, and his policy concerning the admission of foreigners to United States citizenship, received careful attention, as did his labors while minister to France, and his social and literary prominence while in that country. He returned to America in September, 1789, before the furious phase of the Revolution had begun. The appointment of Hamilton and Jefferson to Washington's cabinet received much attention. The chief characteristics of the tory and liberal parties of England were pointed out, and the resemblances of the Jeffersonian and Hamiltonian parties in this country to them were shown, the speaker saying that the Jeffersonians correspond to the liberals and the Hamiltonians to the tories. The chief acts of his presidency were reviewed, and his influence upon the people, even in his old age at Monticello, was traced. The lecture closed with a beautiful description of his life, days, and the friendship that came after years of enmity between him and John Adams, who died just three hours before him away off in far Massachusetts, murmuring just before death claimed him, "Thomas Jefferson still lives."

MACCABEAN FESTIVITIES.

The New Hall Dedicated With Appropriate Ceremonies.

The various tents of the Knights of the Maccabees in the city, including Division No. 3, Uniformed Rank, dedicated their new hall at No. 6 Pearl street last night. The room is commodious and well adapted for lodge purposes. The walls, ceilings, gas fixtures and supports were appropriately decorated. The exercises were opened by the Hon. W. S. Linton, great camp commander, who spoke at length upon the merits of the order, its great qualities and the benefits to be derived. He commended the energy of the Grand Rapids tents, and congratulated them on the excellence of their new hall. Prof. Moeller, the harpist, played "Home Sweet Home" with variations, and a quartet rendered "Softly the Night Breeze." Major N. S. Boynton, or "Old Man Boynton," as he is familiarly known, among the Maccabees, came all the way from Port Huron to be present. He was assigned to speak on "Our New Hall, and the Ladies," and did so. The finishing number on the program was a soprano solo by Miss Ella Yale. The chairs were cleared away and dancing began, the floor being canvassed for this occasion. The festivities continued until an early hour this morning.

DIED AWAY FROM HOME.

Miss Della Norbert a City Teacher Dies at the Irving.

Miss Della Norbert, a teacher in the Plainfield avenue school died yesterday morning at the Irving after a two weeks' illness from bilious fever. Her home was at Parishville, Livingston county, and she began her work here at the beginning of the winter term. She was 22 years old and graduated from the State Normal school last year. She taught during the fall term at Greenville. Miss Norbert gained many friends among her associates by her cheerful disposition and amiable qualities and was popular in school circles. Brief funeral ceremonies were observed at the Irving yesterday afternoon at 4:30 and the remains were taken to Parishville last evening for burial. Her mother was with her the last few days prior to her death and her father arrived yesterday morning.

MET TO ORGANIZE.

Another Boat Club Will Take the Place of the Owashtanong.

A meeting was held in the parlors of the Morton last evening to take preliminary steps toward the organization of a boat club in place of the lately deceased Owashtanong. Charlie McQueen was elected temporary chairman, and J. W. Holcomb secretary. A committee, consisting of Fred Midrich, J. W. Holcomb, Chas. McQueen and W. A. Bowen, was appointed to circulate a subscription paper to 50 members, each paying a dollar and \$10 as a guarantee to cover the membership fee. The meeting then adjourned at the call of the secretary. The members expect to purchase some of the property of the Owashtanong Boat club as may be deemed advisable.

WARD HEELERS NOT IN IT.

Accordingly the people's party of the Fifth congressional district intend to keep their caucus and conventions openly and in public halls, but they will not admit or take in consideration the vote of any person or persons, whoever they may be, who are not bound by the pledge of any of the political or industrial organizations whose preambles coincide with the St. Louis platform. But should through the interference of so-called "ward-bummers" and "wire-pullers" the peace in such meetings be disturbed, the executive officers will immediately annul the meetings called for the preliminary elections and proceed to a private residence to nominate their candidates. FRANK DEBARS, Chairman Fifth Congressional District People's Party Committee.

WILL ERECT MONUMENTS.

The Grand Rapids Monument company is erecting a building on South Division street, just south of Hall, to be used for a factory and office rooms. The company was recently incorporated by Henry B. Vanderhook, Jerry E. Poland and Joseph Wenzel, Jr., with a capital stock of \$50,000. The company will manufacture and sell stone and monumental cemetery work of all kinds.

IT WILL BE A CRASH.

Grand Rapids ladies are going to have the opportunity of their lives next Monday morning, when Spring &

Company will open the sale of the entire stock of this stock, consisting of dry goods, cloaks, silks, underwear, etc., and aggregating in value \$35,000, has been turned over to Spring & Company to dispose of for the benefit of eastern creditors. One hundred extra clerks have been hired for the occasion, and temporary counters put in. Both entrances—the one on Monroe street and the one on Louis street—will be used, and a big time is expected.

Y. M. C. A. vs. W. M. U.

A spirited debate between the Young Men's Christian association and the West Michigan Business university was held at the Y. M. C. A. rooms last night. The subject was: "Resolved, That the United States Government Should Own and Operate the Railroad System." The association took the affirmative and the college held the negative. It was a hard struggle and was skillfully debated, but at the close of the contest Judge Burlingame decided in favor of the negative.

KINDNESS OF GULLS.

Helping Freezing Crows to the Food They Could Themselves Have Taken.

"One bitter cold day," says the old traveler, "we—a shipload of us—were lying at the wharf at Astoria. The river was frozen. We were waiting for the ice to break. Astoria, on its numerous piers, with its dull storehouses and its scattered houses straggling up the hills among the burnt pines, does not offer many attractions to the tourist at any time. When it is buried in snow it is desolate. The long days were unbroken by any event. The ice seemed to be getting firmer. We were poring with ennui. 'This is how we got to watching the crows. These poor things were dying of starvation and they could not resist the temptation to hover about the ship. They could not get the foot out of the water, but stood on the blocks of ice and looked enviously down into the waves at the drifting bits of refuse. The poor black wretches could not stand still on the ice or their feet would have frozen fast, so they shifted from one leg to another in a manner which gave them the appearance of dancing, says the Seattle Morning Journal. 'All about, with screams and flapping of wings, flew a flock of gulls, snatching the food from the water and fighting in fierce good-fellowship. Soon we noticed a sort of understanding between the black birds and the white ones. For while the sable birds pranced and danced surrounding them, picking up bits of food and depositing them within reach of their starving neighbors. And we all looked and wondered to see dumb creatures helping each other in their sore distress, and pondered on the language of those creatures we arrogantly call dumb.'"

A WIFE FOR NOTHING.

The African Thought a Price Was Put on All Women.

In some parts of Africa a young man is not considered grown up until he marries, and naturally a bachelor has a pretty hard lot, says the Youth's Companion. Doctor Praeger says that one day, in a strange village, a little child of a boy marched up to him, stuck his arms out, put his hands into what would have been his pockets, had he worn clothes, and putting his head on one side, looked up at the white man and said, in an impatient voice: "Are you married?"

On another occasion my wife and I had been visiting a chief of a small village, and as we were going away, we heard the steps of people running after us. So we waited a moment and up came two young men quite out of breath. As soon as he could get his breath, one of them said, pointing to my wife: "How many cows could I get one like that for?"

I tried to explain to him that in England people did not get their wives in that way.

"For nothing!" he exclaimed, delighted, "could I get one like that for nothing?"

I told him in answer to one of his questions that if he came to England he would be allowed to ask a woman to be his wife, but that I thought she would probably say: "No." His friend, upon this, looked at him, and bursting into a hearty fit of laughter said, with emphasis: "Yes, I expect she would say so."

HYPONOTIZED BY A SNAKE.

The Remarkable Adventure of a Pennsylvania Man.

A remarkable snake story was told by a resident of Clarion county recently, says the Oil City Derrick, and but for the unimpeachable character of the narrator would sound like a "snake story." He stated that a farmer who lived near Clarion while in a field was attacked by a snake fully ten feet in length. The reptile coiled itself around the farmer's waist and glared fixedly in his face, evidently trying to charm him. Shaking off the dizzy feeling caused by the snake's hypnotic gaze, the farmer cut it to pieces with the scythe and then, exhausted with fright and over exertion, sank to the ground.

The head of the snake, with a portion of the body, lay near him and the peculiar color caused him to pick it up, and he found it was an albino black snake. The peculiar formation of the snake's eyes caused him to examine them closely and he could hardly believe the evidence of his senses when he discovered a perfect reproduction of his face photographed in the center of the eye. He brought the snake back to town, where it was photographed and preserved in alcohol. The negative taken by the photographer shows the snake's eye perfectly with the farmer's face showing as clearly as if also taken with a camera.

A COSTLY AMULET.

One of the most precious and beautiful amulets of history is that of which Monseur D. Conway tells us. It was a treasure from the past, owned by the Emperor Louis Napoleon III. It was set with a blaze of precious stones, the gift of many princes. It descended to the price imperial, who wore it as a watch charm. He wore it when he was killed among the Etna, and it is gone no one knows where. Ah! if he had but known the value of amulet wearing among those people and had worn it about his neck! No matter how costly it was, it would then have been left untouched. The dead of battle may be stripped of every garment or ornament but that about the neck.

THE BELLIE WAS THICK.

On one occasion in the old French war the English, aided by colonial militia, were besieging a French fort

somewhere in or near Canada. In front was a space of the forest leveled by a tornado, and beneath the fallen trunks the besiegers sought shelter from the sharp fire of the fort—all save one man. Like another Ethan Allen, he stood upon a tree elevated above the rest, returning the enemy's fire. His companions below hailed him to know if he had any bullets to spare, as they were out. The reply was: "Hang you, come up here; you can catch a handful of mine!"

INFORMATION FOR THIEVES.

How Some Men Unthinkingly Reveal Facts It Is Ourselves to Tell.

The head of one of the oldest and most important financial houses in Chicago said this one day lately with a great deal of emphasis:

"I much wish that our younger business men would exercise a keener appreciation of how injudicious it is to voluntarily appear in print by giving accurate information regarding such matters as the days on which their establishments have the most cash on hand, the mails in which they usually make their heaviest shipments of cash, and all that sort of thing. Only this week a young bank official did all of this and more. Not only did he name the days that the institution with which he is connected has the most cash on hand and makes its heaviest transfers of money to the post and express offices, but he gave the same information regarding two or three other institutions of a similar nature. 'There have been other cases where the same thing has been done by young men. It is seriously wrong, wholly entirely unbusinesslike. To do so simply means the giving of valuable and otherwise wholly unobtainable pointers to the highwaymen from whom we are hearing with such alarming frequency and in so serious a manner of late. Were an officer or employee connected with our institution to do anything of the kind he or I would immediately sever connection with that institution. The man guilty of doing such a thing, either willingly or unwittingly, instantly forfeits all right to confidence. Such a man is either a fool or a knave, and neither should hold a position of trust. Most sincerely do I hope that our young men will be more on their guard as to this thing in the future.'"

FINDING HIS BRIDE.

A Quaint Custom That Prevails in Portions of Switzerland.

The custom of throwing obstacles in the pathway of the bridegroom, as a prelude to the marriage ceremony, is of very ancient origin, says the Youth's Companion. Mythology has its tales of saviors whose courage and skill were tested before they were allowed to take their brides in certain remote districts, even in civilized lands, some forms of such custom still exist. Says the author of "The Swiss Republic":

In one part of the Canton of Ticino, a very quaint marriage ceremony prevails. The bridegroom dresses in his "Sunday best," and, accompanied by as many friends and relatives as he can muster for the fête, goes to claim his bride. Finding the door locked, he demands admittance; the inmates ask him his business, and in reply he solicits the hand of his chosen maiden. If his answer be deemed satisfactory, he is successively introduced to a number of matrons and maids, some perhaps deformed, and others old and ugly. Then he is presented to some large dolls, all of which he rejects with scorn, amid general merriment. The bewildered bridegroom, whose impetuosity and temper are now sorely tried, is then informed that his lady-love is absent, and invited in to see for himself.

He rushes into the house, and searches from room to room, until he finds her in her bridal dress, ready to go to church. Then are his troubles over, and his state as a benedict assured. MEDICATED FOOD. French Doctors Administer Medicine in Bread. The Paris hospitals have a practice which may with profit be commended to the physicians and nurses of this country, says the Globe-Democrat. Some years ago a leading physician of Paris, noting the strenuous objections entertained by many patients of the hospitals to taking medicine because of its noxious taste, conceived the idea that medicine should be administered in the food of the patients. He began a series of experiments to ascertain whether the taste of drugs might not be so disguised with food as to render them if not palatable at least less objectionable. The oils, such as cod liver oil, castor oil, and the like, he concealed in soups, and invented a peculiar bread, known as the chalybeate bread, for the purpose of administering iron tonic, which many persons object strongly to taking on account of its taste. Every crumb of this bread contains one grain of the lactate of iron, and the quantity of iron tonic which a patient would take in the course of one day's meals would be quite sufficient for all medical purposes. The idea is not a bad one for our doctors to follow, for a patient with a weak or squeamish stomach is often put to no little inconvenience and suffering by the abominable taste of some necessary medicines.

BE SURE

to have made up your mind to buy Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced to take any other. A Boston lady, whose example is worthy imitation, tells her experience below: "In one store where I went to buy Hood's Sarsaparilla the clerk tried to induce me to buy their own instead of Hood's; he told me their's would last longer; that I might take it on ten

TO GET

days' trial; that if I did not like it I need not pay anything, etc. But he could not prevail on me to change. I told him I had taken Hood's Sarsaparilla, knew what it was, was satisfied with it, and did not want any other. When I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla I was feeling real miserable with dyspepsia, and so weak that at times I could hardly

HOOD'S

Sarsaparilla

100 Doses One Dollar

Sold by all druggists, \$1.00 per bottle. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

"It Gives You Strength."

10 CENTS A QUART.

ASK YOUR DRUGGIST FOR IT.

ELLIOTT & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

100 Doses One Dollar

SEE C. I. HOOD & CO.,

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AMUSEMENTS.

POWERS' GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

FRIDAY and SATURDAY, MARCH 4 and 5.  
CHARLES FROHMAN'S COMPANY OF DIS-  
TINGUISHED PLAYERS.  
Presenting William Gillette's Operatic  
Comedy, "All the Comforts of Home."  
A play about  
and gay as the  
groups of bythe-  
some stocky char-  
acters that nightly  
look to see Gil-  
lette's master  
work.  
A great musical  
rehearsing story  
told with such  
vivid pictures  
that when heard  
in London it re-  
sounded to other  
gatherings.  
ALL  
THE  
COMFORTS  
OF  
HOME!  
A following con-  
sistent of in-  
cessant en-  
thusiasm to ad-  
mire the play  
and see without  
measure to form  
and dance.

COMFORTS

Secure standing room or seats now.  
POWERS' GRAND OPERA HOUSE  
FRIDAY and SATURDAY, MARCH 4 and 5.  
BRADY & GARWOOD, Lessees and Managers.  
ONE NIGHT ONLY.  
MONDAY, MARCH 7.  
THE WORLD'S GREATEST  
MINSTREL ORGANIZATION  
Comprising all the Leading Lights of  
Minstrelsy.  
THE FAMOUS  
BARLOW BROS.  
MAMMOTH  
MINSTRELS!  
Under the direction of Joseph H. Arthur.  
The same big show that so recently closed  
and dazzled New York, Chicago, St. L., and  
San Francisco, New Orleans, and all the big cities.  
POWERS' GRAND OPERA HOUSE.  
Brady & Garwood, Lessees and Managers.  
ONE  
NIGHT  
ONLY  
Wednesday, March 9.  
SPECIAL ENGAGEMENT OF  
M'NEE  
Sarah Bernhardt.  
Under the Direction of HENRY E. ABBEY  
and MAURICE GRAU.  
LA TOSCA.  
Drama in Five Acts, by VICTORIAN SARDOU  
Prices, Sec. \$1.00, \$2.00, \$3.00 and \$5.00. Seats  
now on sale.  
REDMOND GRAND OPERA HOUSE  
Brady & Garwood,  
Lessees and  
Managers.  
C. SUMNER BURROUGHS, Acting Manager.  
One Week Commencing  
Monday, FEB. 28  
MATINEES—TUESDAY, THURSDAY  
AND SATURDAY.  
The Dramatic, Comic and Me-  
chanical Event of the Season,  
The Great Escape, a new and re-  
markable Comedy Drama.  
10 CTS.  
20 CTS.  
30 CTS.  
50 CTS.  
Next Week—His Nibs the Baron.  
GARY'S WORLD'S MUSEUM.  
JAMES GARY, Manager.  
ALL THIS WEEK  
Demetrius Konopltzky,  
THE ESCAPED SIBERIAN EXILE.  
Hear him relate his terrible experience in  
the prison mines of Siberia.  
THE GREAT STAGE SHOW OF THE  
SEASON.  
C. J. Gregory, Alfredd and Prescott,  
Phil Miller,  
Geo. R. Glenfield,  
Morton and Van Allen,  
Arthur Houshine  
And his dog "Grip."  
Next Week, March 7—Grand Prize Baby  
Show.  
SMITH'S OPERA HOUSE.  
WILLIAM E. SMITH,  
Proprietor and Manager.  
The Only Recognized Vaudeville Theatre  
in the city.  
ONE WEEK COMMENCING MONDAY, FEB. 29  
MATINEES—WEDNESDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY.  
W. W. DOWNING'S  
New Orleans Crookes!  
20 BEAUTIFUL CAROLS.  
A FEW OF THE LATEST FEATURES:  
Miss FLORENCE BRIDGECROFT,  
The Only Creole Interlocutor.  
Miss EUGENIE BALL,  
The Gipsy Crookes.  
BERT HUGH,  
The Greatest of all Vaudeville  
Comedians.  
Entertainment given each  
evening with a  
GRAND SPANISH EXHIBITION.  
WILLY EYAN, the champion  
water weight of the Pacific  
coast, and an unknown of Grand  
Rapids.  
"It Gives You Strength."  
10 CENTS A QUART.  
ASK YOUR DRUGGIST FOR IT.  
ELLIOTT & CO.,  
WHOLESALE GROCERS,  
100 Doses One Dollar  
SEE C. I. HOOD & CO.,  
Lowell, Mass.

HOME!

Secure standing room or seats now.

POWERS' GRAND OPERA HOUSE

FRIDAY and SATURDAY, MARCH 4 and 5.

BRADY & GARWOOD, Lessees and Managers.

ONE NIGHT ONLY.

MONDAY, MARCH 7.

THE WORLD'S GREATEST

MINSTREL ORGANIZATION

Comprising all the Leading Lights of

Minstrelsy.

THE FAMOUS

BARLOW BROS.

MAMMOTH

MINSTRELS!

Under the direction of Joseph H. Arthur.

The same big show that so recently closed

and dazzled New York, Chicago, St. L., and

San Francisco, New Orleans, and all the big cities.

POWERS' GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

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Wednesday, March 9.

SPECIAL ENGAGEMENT OF

M'NEE

Sarah Bernhardt.

Under the Direction of HENRY